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H. RHOINA, Ell. & Sacc.—*Gloeosporium* (?) *rhoinum*, Sacc. Fungi Ital., tab. 1036. Spots hypophyllous, subcircular, fading out with a darker margin. Acervuli innate-emergent, pulvinate, nearly amber color. Conidia suballantoid, somewhat curved, 10—12 x 3 *u*. Basidia copiously once or twice branched, 56—60 *u* long, branches sometimes verticillate, bacillary, hyaline or yellowish in the mass. In the lower surface of the leaves of *Rhus copallina*, Newfield, N. J., August and September, 1883.

ELLISIELLA, Sacc., n. g., Mich. II, p. 26.—Hyphæ steriles erectæ, simplices, fuscæ. Conidia fousoid, with a long, curved beak above.

E. CAUDATA, Sacc., Mich. II, p. 147.—Tufts erumpent, oblong or sublinear, black, minute, $\frac{1}{4}$ —1.3 mm. long, $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. wide. Sterile hyphæ erect, cuspidate, rather rigid, continuous, or often distinctly septate, 100—180 x 7 *u*, dark-fuliginous, subbulbose at base. Basidia at the base of the hyphæ, subpyriform, subobtuse at the apex, 2—3-spored, 15—20 x 6 *u*, very pale olivaceous. Conidia fusoid, slightly curved, 28 x 5—6 *u*, hyaline or yellowish, nucleate, attenuated below into a slender, curved base or pedicel, 25—30 x 1 *u*.

We agree with the opinion expressed by Prof. Peck, in the 35th Rep. N. Y. State Mus., p. 139, that this genus is not sufficiently distinct from *Colletotrichum*.

NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

SACCARDO & BERLESE.—“Miscellanea Mycologica,”

[Continued from page 95.]

SCORIOMYCES, Ell. & Sacc., nov. gen.

Sporodochium amorphous, somewhat waxy, bright colored, arising from the apices of rhizamorphoid fibres, forming a dense net in each sub-hexagonal area of which are produced the subglobose spores. No hyphæ or basidia seen. An anomalous genus of doubtful affinity.

SCORIOMYCES Cragini, Ell. & Sacc.

Fibres rhizamorphoid, amber-colored, bearing at their extremities orange colored masses of irregular shape, subcontinuous or interrupted and cavernous, bearing some resemblance to a mass of broken down honey comb or “bee bread,” the amorphous masses attached to each other in a subreticulate manner, and bearing the subglobose or subangular, orange-yellow, grumous spores, 16—20 *u* in diameter.

On rotten wood of *Rhus venenata*, under the bark, and in the earth and among decaying roots around old stumps, Newfield, N. J. Sent also from Kansas by Prof. F. W. Cragin (no. 148.) Probably not autonomous

but merely an abnormal or undeveloped state of some higher fungus. Compare *Coccospora*, Wallr.

GLÆOSPORIUM SEPTORIOIDES, Sacc. (*Marsonia quercina*. Winter. Hedw. 1884, p. 171.)

Spots determinate, round or irregular, 2—4 mm., occasionally confluent, yellowish brown, with a dark margin. Acervuli generally solitary in the center of the spots, sometimes 2—4 on a spot, covered, slightly elevated, finally collapsing. Spores fusoid, more or less curved, acute at each end, hyaline, nucleolate, endochrome at length indistinctly parted in the middle, $15-24 \times \frac{1}{2}-2 \mu$.

On leaves of *Quercus imbricaria*, Missouri (Demetrio.) On leaves of *Q. coccinea*, Newfield, N. J. This should be placed in *Marsonia*, if that genus is to be retained as distinct from *Glæosporium*, for the mature spores have the endochrome more or less distinctly divided in the middle, often as distinctly so as in *M. Martini*, S. & E., from which this differs in its longer and narrower spores. The appearance of the collapsed acervuli and of the spots is almost exactly the same as that of *Cryptosporium epiphyllum*, C. & E., which is also a closely allied production.

BOTRYTIS PATULA, Sacc. & Berlese.

Tufts minute, whitish becoming yellowish, cottony, suborbicular, fertile hyphæ ascending, continuous, filiform, subhyaline, sending out branches and branchlets nearly at a right angle and forming an imperfect panicle. Conidia large, globose-ellipsoid, 30μ , hyaline or yellowish.

On dead branches of *Rubus strigosus*, Newfield, N. J.

BOTRYTIS CINERELLA, Sacc. & Winter.

Tufts pulvinulate, suborbicular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diameter or confluent-effused, velutinous, cinereous. Hyphæ fasciculate, ascending, septulate, pale brown below, 2—3 times alternately or oppositely branched, branches acute at the tips. Conidia globose, minute, 4—5 μ , subhyaline, terminal.

On bark of *Carya alba*, Missouri, C. H. Demetrio.

CERCOSPORA PULVINULATA, Sacc. & Winter.

Spots amphigenous, suborbicular, rufoferrugineous. Tufts hypophyllous, punctiform arising from a hemispheric, dark-olive cellular base. Hyphæ short, continuous, subdenticulate, simple, pale olive. Conidia bacillary, subobtuse, obsoletely 3-septate, $40-50 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \mu$, pale olive.

On fading leaves of *Morus rubra*, Missouri (Demetrio). The specific name is badly chosen, differing so little from *C. pulvinula*, C. & E.

The following species was overlooked in the enumeration of *Cercosporæ*.

CERCOSPORA GLOMERATA, Hark. Bull. Cal. Acad., Feb. 1885, p. 164.

Hyphæ short, springing from a tubercular, stroma-like base. Conidia brown, slightly attenuated upwards, 3—5-septate, $60-70 \times 10-12 \mu$.

On living leaves of *Garrya elliptica*, Tamalpais, Cal., March, 1884 (Harkness.) The parts of the leaf occupied by the fungus soon assume a dry, dead look.

"MUSHROOMS OF AMERICA, Edible and Poisonous," edited by Julius A. Palmer, Jr. published by L. Prang & Co., Boston.

This publication consists of a portfolio of twelve colored lithograph plates, and four printed pages of general directions. "These charts are prepared for popular use, rather than for students of botanical science; all technical terms are, therefore, avoided." Definitions are given of such terms as pileus, gills, veil, ring, volva, etc.; also directions for gathering mushrooms, and characters noted by which one may recognize unmistakably the several poisonous species. Descriptions are given of all the figured species, and directions for cooking the edible ones. It is a handsome work and of general interest. The species figured are as follows: Plate I, *Agaricus campestris* et *arvensis*; plate II, *Coprinus comatus*; plate III, *Marasmius oreades*; plate IV, *Agaricus cretaceus*; plate V, *Agaricus proceus*; plate VI, *Russula heterophylla*, *R. virescens*, *R. lepida*, and *R. alutacea*; plate VII, *Boletus bovinus*, *B. edulus*, *B. scaber*, *B. subtomentosus*, *B. chrysenteron*, and *B. strobilaceus*; plate VIII, *Lycoperdon giganteum*, *L. saccatum*, and *L. gemmatum*; plate IX, *Agaricus vernus*; plate X, *Agaricus muscarius*, *A. phallodes*, and *A. mappa*; plate XI, *Boletus felleus*, *B. alveolatus*, and *B. luridus*; plate XII. *Agaricus semi-orbicularis*, *A. semi-globatus*, and *A. pediades*.

The following was by mistake omitted from the article on NEW FLORIDA FUNGI, by J. B. Ellis and Geo. Martin. It should have appeared on p. 100, in connection with other species of the same genus.

SEPTORIA GRATIOLÆ, E. & M.—On fading leaves of *Gratiola quadridentata*, Florida. Com. Prof. F. L. Scribner. Perithecia punctiform, minute, emergent, scattered over the faded leaves but not in any definite spots. Spores filiform, nucleolate, straight or somewhat curved, continuous, 30—40 x $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 μ .

S. Ludwigix, Cke., is on definite spots and has thicker spores.